

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY
1222 New York Avenue. Telephone MAIN 2800.
CLINTON T. BRAINARD, President and Editor.
Advertising Offices:
NEW YORK: J. C. Wilberding, Brunswick Building.
ATLANTIC CITY: C. K. Abbot, Bartlett Building.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER:
Daily and Sunday.....45 cents per month
Daily and Sunday.....\$1.40 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....45 cents per month
Daily, without Sunday.....\$1.40 per year
SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:
Daily and Sunday.....45 cents per month
Daily and Sunday.....\$1.40 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....45 cents per month
Daily, without Sunday.....\$1.40 per year
Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1914.

It is said that Harry Thaw has disappeared, but we fear he will be found.

They say Gov. Blaine dances the tango. And now, Prunella, we guess you'll stop.

How would you like to serve as a juror on the Barnes vs. Roosevelt libel case?

Surely it was not undignified legislation that made President Wilson ill last week.

Reports come to us that Fire Alarm Foraker is making a hot campaign in Ohio.

Woman's sphere is surely widening. One has been arrested in Ohio as a horse thief.

Funny, but locomotives carried cowcatchers long before there were any milk trains.

We don't look for justice to result in the Caillaux trial. There is too much politics in it.

Now it is reported that the Kurds are uprising again. We don't like the way they do.

A Japanese man has given Mr. Bryan a valuable screen, but Mr. Bryan will never hide behind it.

In other words, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee told the Colonel to tell his story to the marines.

It is to be hoped that those French judges will postpone their duel until after the Caillaux trial is ended.

After she secures her acquittal Mme. Caillaux will be able to command a larger salary than even Sarah Bernhardt.

It begins to look as if the Interstate Commerce Commission may delay the rate decision until the bumper crops are moved.

A New York suffragist has given her gold thimble to the melting pot for the cause. Next we shall hear that some of them are giving their wedding rings.

The fifteen-year-old girl of New York's East Side, who stole \$131 and spent every dollar of it in buying clothes and good things to eat for a poverty stricken family of eight will not be very harshly dealt with by the law, even though hers was not a "crime of passion."

Another life has been lost in the dangerous river currents near Chain Bridge. It is high time that the authorities of the District and Virginia co-operated in an effort to stop the needless sacrifice by prohibiting bathing in that vicinity and warning boating parties of the constant danger.

It is probably true that in the event of a general European war the United States would profit by finding a ready market for its agricultural products at higher prices, but the American people would not rejoice in temporary prosperity coming to them at such a price. And in the end this country would share the burden, because war, like fire and earthquake, entails a loss to the world with no compensation.

A collision in comparatively clear weather in mid-Atlantic, between a liner carrying 693 passengers and a freighter fortunately resulted in no loss of life and only slight damage to the vessels. The number of such accidents at sea in the past few months would seem to be susceptible of some explanation. None is as yet forthcoming as to the latest incident. It should be the subject of as rigid an investigation as though the 693 passengers had been drowned.

If the District Commissioners can devise and persuade Congress to adopt a practical and permanent pension and retirement system for policemen and firemen they will be given credit for an achievement of real value to the community. Owing to the present farcical and precarious method of depending on Police Court fines for the money with which to pay pensions, the District is now indebted to its pensioners in a sum amounting to nearly \$50,000, a condition reflecting on efficiency of government in the Capital. It is almost equally creditable that at present only policemen and firemen who have lost their health or have been disabled in the service are retired on pensions. That all who have done their duty faithfully should be eligible to retirement with pension after reaching a certain age requires no argument. The District can afford to provide for its servants, worn out in line of duty, and the Commissioners and Congress should see that provision is made for them.

Vice President Marshall's complaint against the new traffic regulations which prohibit the keeping of automobiles standing in Fifteenth street or H street for more than fifteen minutes at a time may be well founded, but if the Vice President is justified in protesting because his automobile must wait for him in Vermont avenue, a short block away, it would seem that business men, whose establishments are much further removed from the thoroughfare designated for parking purposes, have greater reason to complain. The suggestion that hotel luncheon parties will be inconvenienced by the new regulations is not convincing. Obviously some rule is necessary to remedy congestion of vehicles in these narrow streets and those luncheon parties which are without the services of a professional chauffeur find it too great hardship to wait while the chauffeur of the party goes around the corner for the machine.

Bossing the Primaries.

The State of New York has more than 9,000,000 people and one-third of that number are males of voting age, while more than 1,500,000 of them voted two years ago. We have heard much of boss rule in New York in the past, when candidates were selected by party conventions, but now New York has a primary law and there are 52,000 Republicans enrolled who are entitled to participate in the selection of a Republican candidate for governor. Three prominent Republicans have announced themselves as candidates before the primaries, District Attorney Whitman, former Senator Hinmann, and Job E. Hedges, who was the Republican candidate two years ago.

The only conspicuous man in New York not a candidate, who has championed the cause of any of these gentlemen, is Col. Roosevelt, who is enrolled as a Progressive and not entitled to vote in the Republican primary. Col. Roosevelt has never been judged by the standards applied to other men, especially other politicians. He has made his own rules and he is still doing so. He is not willing to leave the Republican nomination to the 52,000 Republicans who are entitled to vote in the contest, nor is he willing to leave this selection to those who expect to vote the Republican ticket. He proposes as a Progressive to select the candidate for the Republicans, and he is not inconsistent or improper in assuming the role of political boss while denouncing bosses or attempting to boss a party to which he does not belong and in whose primary he cannot vote under the new law. If Mr. Murphy should champion the candidacy of Mr. Hinmann it would be a warning to Republicans to not select a candidate who had merit in the eyes of the Democratic leader, on the principle that a political opponent can be relied upon to suggest a man who can be easily defeated. It might provoke a libel suit to couple the names of Col. Roosevelt and Charles E. Murphy, and yet they seem to be the only two political leaders in New York who are showing signs of a willingness to do the work assigned to the voters at the primaries.

Mr. Barnes may be a boss, but he appears to have intelligently read the new primary law and is discreetly waiting for the Republicans of New York to decide whether they will nominate Mr. Hinmann, Mr. Whitman, Mr. Hedges or some other man who has not yet announced his candidacy. The neglect of Mr. Barnes to assert his prerogatives as Republican boss of the State in spite of the law, may have suggested to the colonel that he should take the place, run the preliminary campaign, select the Republican candidate and make the Republican platform two months before the primaries are to be held, and to do all this as the great leader of the Progressive party. Or it may be that the colonel is acting through force of habit and following the teaching and practice of his old preceptor in politics, the late Thomas C. Platt, who, in 1898, sidetracked all the avowed candidates for governor and nominated the hero of Kettle Hill just to introduce a rough rider into the campaign.

The colonel has been rough riding ever since Mr. Platt handed his name to the convention in 1898 as the one and only man to be nominated for governor of New York. But really, the colonel ought to do his rough riding and bossing in his own party. Suppose there should be a general European war and we should get mixed up in it. Suppose, too, that the colonel should offer his services. It would be embarrassing to President Wilson to inquire on which side the colonel wanted to fight before making out his commission. The President would be responsible if he commissioned the colonel as a United States army officer and then the colonel should thoughtlessly assume command of the Russians, the Germans, the French, the English, the Austrians or the Servians, or possibly try to direct the whole campaign from all sides. These foreigners are sensitive on assumption of that kind, but it's just about what the colonel is trying to do in the politics of New York after he has secured a law to prevent partisan or bi-partisan bosses from selecting the candidates and settling all party questions before the primaries are held.

Unwritten Law in France.

The trial of Mme. Caillaux for the murder of Gaston Calmette in Paris terminated just as everybody expected it would—in the woman's acquittal. There was no shadow of doubt of her intent, or of the ferocity with which she carried it out, nearly all of the half dozen shots she fired at her victim taking effect, but the prosecutor himself suggested that the crime was possibly not premeditated and hence the law was made clear for the unwritten law to prevail. The verdict cannot be scoffed at or criticized in this country, with the old adage about glass houses in mind. It is as much the custom in this country as it is in France to acquit women who kill men, though our recent criminal annals do not reveal a murder for a cause resembling closely the one of which Mme. Caillaux has just been acquitted.

Newspapers in this country have devoted much comment to the exciting and dramatic Parisian court scenes and episodes, but, after all, the emotions and impulses which inspired them differed not at all from those which have swayed many crowded court rooms on this side of the water; only in Paris they were given more violent expression, not even the judges and court officials imposing any restraint upon manifestations of their feelings.

The circumstances leading to the murder were, happily, peculiarly Parisian. The trial scenes and the verdict cannot be described as altogether un-American.

Great War a Day Nearer.

A great European conflict apparently is a day nearer. Austria-Hungary, having formally declared war, prepares to do her whole with Serbia, with to far no hand raised to stay her. The eyes of the world now turn to St. Petersburg for signs of the fate of Europe. Great Britain's plan to bring about mediation has necessarily failed because of Austria-Hungary's rejection in advance of any negotiations not contemplating the granting of all her demands and of Germany's refusal to be a party to interference with her program.

The outside world is not permitted to see behind the scenes in the momentous drama. European politics is a game of mystery and intrigue. The crisis has progressed to the present stage for reasons known only in the inner circles of diplomacy and in the palaces of kings and emperors. It may be true that a word from the Kaiser would have restrained Austria-Hungary, as some of the dispatches intimate, and if the mighty clash comes civilization may stand appalled that the word was not given without knowing the reason why. Likewise it is surmised that the efforts of the powers not now involved will be directed toward confining hostilities to Austria-Hungary and Serbia. Some tremendous influence would be necessary to keep Russia's hands off. What considerations may be presented to the Czar, and by what nation, that may overshadow Russia's interests in Serbia are questions yet to be answered. At the moment the world sees nothing standing in the way of Russia's declaration of war against Austria-Hungary, and yet it will be loath to believe that the Kaiser withheld his influence that might have restrained Austria-Hungary, in full realization that the inevitable result would be the calamity of a European war.

On the surface the outlook is gloomy in the extreme. Only some master stroke of diplomacy or some reserve power yet to be wielded can avert a world-disaster.

School Athletics.

BY ALEXANDER BLUME.

It is a gala day. The stands of the great stadium are thronged with a gayly bedecked assemblage who wave multicolored banners frantically and cheer madly as a favorite wins. Sharp, rhythmic cries arise at frequent intervals. Half a dozen lightly clad youths, nervous and eager, crouch at a mark and at the crack of a pistol straighten up and dash swiftly down the track to where the tape marks the finish line. On they speed at a terrific pace, scarce a few inches separating them. Their faces are set in a terribly tense expression, the eyes upturned and half closed; the mouths open. Finally with a tremendous effort one calls his last ounce of strength and energy into play, flashing across the line the winner.

The runners flash themselves down on the turf and lay panting heavily, their overtaxed hearts beating quickly in an effort to pump sufficient blood through the system to compensate for the extraordinary consumption; the tortured lungs strive frantically to inhale sufficient oxygen to replenish consumed body cells.

And now the long-distance runners are off on their exhausting grind. The sun beats down on their heads with merciless rays. The air is stifling. Slowly they circle the track. It is merely a question of which body, which set of heart, lungs and muscles, coordinate with a will power, will continue the agonizing strain the longest.

The race is nearly over and the youths again urge the tired muscles to greater effort. With heart-breaking slowness they stagger down the last few yards. The teeth are fixed grimly, the eyes closed; the runners are practically dead to the world save that there is a torturing impulse in the seat of consciousness to keep going until that bit of tape is passed, and then to sink into oblivion and escape this relentless agony.

Perhaps it is a football game we are witnessing. Heavy, powerful young gladiators they are, and well trained for the conflict. For nearly an hour they are locked in mortal combat. Charge upon charge; body smashed against body; limbs are broken and bodies bruised fearfully. Men entering the field a short while ago in magnificent physical condition are carried off, limp and pitifully helpless. The battle over, the young giants pass off the field, their cheeks sunken, eyes lusterless and lips crinkled. The strain has been terrific.

Now we watch a boat race at a gay regatta. Like gigantic centipedes the frail shells are propelled down the stream to the accompaniment of streaming banners, cheers from the crowds lining the shores and whistles from the river craft. The oarsmen strain eagerly at the shafts; their hearts beat against the ribs as though they would burst. But on and on they go until with a supreme employment of their last bit of reserve strength the race is finished. Down they sink in the boats, overcome by the extraordinary exertion made on mind and muscle.

It is at these moments that the question forms itself in the mind of the onlooker: "Is the game worth the candle? Do the young men receive a benefit proportional to the time and strength expended in the long course of preparation that culminates in these conflicts for athletic supremacy? Like all machines, the human body has its limit. It may be taxed only so much until the breaking point is reached. Its recuperative powers are limited and when taxed beyond bounds fail to respond.

The sentiment interwoven with intercollegiate and interscholastic athletics is very broadcast and powerful. The public is accustomed to think of a great university not as a seat of higher learning or for the excellence of its faculty and curriculum, or for the value of the scientific researches and discoveries it makes, but because it may have a champion football team, a crack rowing crew or a record-breaking sprinter. This lure of the immense crowds in the stadiums in turn exerts its influence upon the contestants. The young aspirant to the laurels of the contest burns with patriotism to his alma mater, and urged on by the fervid tales of its prestige, is ready almost to sacrifice his life to bring victory to her cheering cohorts.

This boundless enthusiasm and ambition are of themselves highly desirable. So, too, a course in physical training, conducted under the guidance of skillful coaches and trainers, is likewise bound to result beneficially to the student. Were this the boundary of the athletic side of school life it would be deserving of the highest commendation. But the eager desire for supremacy over rivals has been permitted to creep in and lead to enervating contests on track, stream and field. To this lust for victory, discretion is thrown to the winds and health shattered. Thus, while quiet jaunts over an open countryside are desirable for benefit and enjoyment, long races over hill and dale at top speed and at constant strain are deleterious. Similarly rowing is an exceedingly healthy sport, but the wear and tear of a long race is harmful.

The atmosphere in this country is laden with a plentiful supply of oxygen. It is dry, crisp and tonic, but it does not permit men to engage in the excesses of strenuous conflicts.

The Delayed Charlton Trial.

The trial of Porter Charlton, the American charged with the murder of his wife in Lake Como in 1910, is again to be postponed, this time till next year. International justice, too, can be leaden-heeled. But if Charlton is innocent, he has already served a considerable prison sentence; if he is guilty, he has had a long lease of life beyond his deserts.—New York World.

Two Kinds of Faunal Naturalists.

The offer of Mr. Charles C. Worthington to give New Jersey 8,000 acres of mountain land as a reserve for birds and animals will in effect be almost as beneficial to mankind as to the wild creatures that are to find safety within it from hunter and hound. When we develop faunal naturalists who wish to save animals instead of shooting them we advance in civilization.—New York World.

Too Late.

A statement of railroad revenue for 1914 shows that the ratio of expenses to earnings increased from 69.40 to 72.33 per cent. Seventy per cent is the danger mark. This might be of interest to the Interstate Commerce Commission had it not already reached a conclusion on the rate increase and decided eventually to publish it.—Public Ledger.

HISTORY BUILDERS.

How Norman B. Ream Studied a Cyclone.

(Written especially for The Herald.)

By LIT. E. J. EDWARDS.

Norman B. Ream, who for many years was chief of Chicago and who has long been esteemed one of the leading business forces of the United States, sometimes narrates to his friends the manner in which the inspiration came to him from which has been developed the modern structural iron and steel building. It came at a moment when he stood on the rear platform of a car of a train bound for Denver which had been flagged upon a bridge. There came, closely following this train, another train at the head of which was a very heavy locomotive. The steel bridge supported these two trains without perceptible vibration and it suddenly occurred to Mr. Ream that if steel and iron were strong enough to do that why would it not be possible to erect a structure upon the perpendicular of the earth, capable of supporting a horizontal steel and iron structure like a bridge.

When he reached Denver, he communicated with an architect of Chicago and he saw the plan of a very heavy structure that he had not been making efforts to protect them from harm he would not have been killed by the freight train that was switching at the crossing. An accident at Chicago street crossing might not terminate in favor of some of the children and it would be well to eliminate the crossing before an accident occurred, not afterward.

It has been said that "post-mortem kindness does not cheer the burdened spirit, flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance backward over the weary way." Likewise, post-mortem improvements will not bring back to life the dead one who have died. Alleviate the sorrow of those who have lost the loved friend or relative, through the lack of proper and adequate safeguards for railroad crossings.

GRADE CROSSING DANGERS.

Herald Reader Urges Elimination of One at Takoma Park.

To the Editor: In your editorial columns of Tuesday's issue you refer to the killing of a veteran fireman at a railroad grade crossing in Hyattsville, and state that it is almost incredible that so dangerous a crossing in a town of the size and importance of Hyattsville has been permitted to exist so long.

May I be permitted to paraphrase your statement by remarking that it is almost incredible that a grade crossing as dangerous as that at Chestnut street, Takoma Park, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, should be permitted to exist within the limits of a community of the size and importance of the District of Columbia—a community that is 100 times greater than that of Hyattsville, and is, moreover, the seat of the capital of our Nation.

The Chestnut street crossing, I believe, one of the very few grade crossings left in the District and its elimination at the earliest practicable date should be urged by the good citizens of Takoma Park before some of them experience the sorrow of burying some loved member of their family.

This crossing is in constant use by many school children and by many others coming to school and to work. The chances of accident will always be there while this crossing exists.

It is understood that the saddest thing about the death of the veteran fireman was that his life was lost in protecting some little children from the danger of an oncoming express train and that if he had not been making efforts to protect them from harm he would not have been killed by the freight train that was switching at the crossing. An accident at Chestnut street crossing might not terminate in favor of some of the children and it would be well to eliminate the crossing before an accident occurred, not afterward.

It has been said that "post-mortem kindness does not cheer the burdened spirit, flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance backward over the weary way." Likewise, post-mortem improvements will not bring back to life the dead one who have died. Alleviate the sorrow of those who have lost the loved friend or relative, through the lack of proper and adequate safeguards for railroad crossings.

GEO. J. BURTON.

Morning Smiles.

Heard at the Station.

"Where's the bulldog?"

"In the baggage car."

"On account of his grip, I suppose."

Boston Transcript.

The Early Angler.

Boy—Bin 'ere long, mister?

Angler—About an hour.

Boy—You ain't caught anything, 'ave yer?

Angler—No, not yet, my lad.

Boy—Ah, I thought so, as there wasn't any water in it, and all that rain last night.—London Opinion.

Couldn't Stretch It.

The assessor was doing the very best he could, but the jury was not satisfied.

"How many acres of farming land have you?" he inquired.

"Twenty," said the farmer.

"Twenty? Why, it looks to me like nearer 120, come now, can't you increase that twenty acres into that tract, suppose you stretch that a little?"

"Say, feller," said the farmer, "this ain't no rubber plantation."—Exchange.

A Problem Solved.

"Why do you get the pretty girls legs first? Is that fair?"

"Best for all concerned," declared the head of the school corporation.

"You mean you want to get rid of the pretty girls soon?"

"Yes, then there's a permanent job for one of the plainer young ladies."—Pittsburgh Post.

Her Recommendation.

Mrs. Clark (engaging a new parlormaid)—Mrs. Tapp says she discharged you because you frequently caught you listening at the door.

The Applicant—Oh, really, mum—

Mrs. Clark—Well, I'll engage you on one condition.

"What's that?"

"Everything you overhear at Mrs. Tapp's."—London Sketch.

Prosperity of Southern Farmers.

Usually there is a lot of talk about the grumbling of farmers here and there and cotton farmers in South Georgia is grumbling now he is doing it under his breath. So promising is the prospect for the cotton crop that he may think it advisable to touch wood to prevent some unforeseen calamity that might hit the cotton crop.

However, it would take a very unusual display of Nature's perverseness to ruin South Georgia's cotton and corn crop now, and the cotton crop is making a high price for the first time in many years.

It is over there will be an unprecedented number of unpaid farmers' notes in the hands of the bankers and a mighty small number of accounts that will have to be carried over until next year by merchants for the farmers.

From almost every corner there are reports of bumper crops, and for a few acres that have been hit by local hailstorms, the crops are in, excellent condition. The farmer who would grumble with the cotton and corn in such fine shape would be a national grouch. Last fall and winter were prosperous seasons for Georgia farmers, and this year promises to be even more prosperous.

Thanksgiving day and Christmas should be happier days on their farms this year than in a long time, and Georgia products day should be celebrated in fine style. For two years now Georgia has been specially favored by conditions favorable to good crops. Some other sections of the country, but not all others, may have fared equally well, but certainly none has fared better. South Georgia is a mighty fine place to live.—Savannah News.

NEW YORK HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Special to The Washington Herald.

New York, July 28.—Washingtonians arrived today and registered as follows:

Grand—Latham.

H. M. Connolly. G. Coxwell.

H. M. Collins. G. Soar.

Miss A. Fitzgerald. Collingwood.

W. B. Galbraith. C. A. F. Flager.

S. C. Weber. C. M. Hollingsworth.

Navarre—Almon.

W. M. Baker. C. W. Jenkins.

Herald—W. M. Jenkins.

W. M. Garrison. A. R. Kelley.

Theresa—Cumberland.

W. C. Sullivan. H. M. Farquhar.

D. Collins. J. M. Hermitage.

J. Kitcher. F. E. Barrows.

Mrs. J. H. Larrabee.

Merchants and buyers—C. S. Mackenzie.

St. Dennis. C. H. Frank. Herald Square.

Miss G. Liebert. 215 Fourth avenue; J. D. Farling. 215 Fourth avenue; M. D. Collins. 215 Fourth avenue.

Buyers registered yesterday—Furniture exchange, Grand Central Palace; M. Goldstein. Ansonia; L. Dodek. Ansonia; A. Stern. Ansonia.

STUART PARDONS GRIFFIN.

Richmond, Va., July 28.—Walter McGuffin, who has a long record in the penitentiary for burglary, was today pardoned by Gov. Stuart. He had served a term of two years in the penitentiary for burglary, and was being held for sentence in Newport News on a plea of guilty of forgery. The prisoner blamed liquor for his troubles. He will leave the State at once.

Doings of Society.

Miss Margaret Wilson continues to receive much attention in the Potomac Mountains where she is entering very fully in the social life of the summer colony. With her hostess Miss Clair Batten, she is assisting in the bazaar which opened Monday at Mount Potomac, and on Saturday, July 26, she and Mrs. Batten, Miss Wilson and Miss Batten, are in charge of the "wonder tree" at the bazaar, which is in aid of the Wellesley free fund, to which contributions are being made from various parts of the country. On the conclusion of her present visit Miss Wilson probably will go to New York City, where she will report to the commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the physical examination and receive her commission.

Mr. W. S. Martin has gone to Harrisonburg, Va., to join his family at the Warren House, where they are passing the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bancroft Carroll have arrived at Narragansett Pier, where they have joined Mrs. Douglas Gordon Carroll for a stay of several weeks.

Major Charles E. Morrow, Medical Corps, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed May 1, vice Maj. Roderic P. O'Connor, Medical Corps, resigned.

Capt. William L. Guthrie, Corps of Engineers, will report to Col. William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, president of the examining board at the Army Medical School, Fort Detrick, Md., to determine his fitness for promotion. Before proceeding to New York City, Capt. Guthrie will report to the commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the physical examination and receive his commission.

Capt. Clarence H. Knight, Corps of Engineers, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed May 1, vice Maj. Roderic P. O'Connor, Medical Corps, resigned.

Capt. William L. Guthrie, Corps of Engineers, will report to Col. William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, president of the examining board at the Army Medical School, Fort Detrick, Md., to determine his fitness for promotion. Before proceeding to New York City, Capt. Guthrie will report to the commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the physical examination and receive his commission.

Capt. Clarence H. Knight, Corps of Engineers, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed May 1, vice Maj. Roderic P. O'Connor, Medical Corps, resigned.

Capt. William L. Guthrie, Corps of Engineers, will report to Col. William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, president of the examining board at the Army Medical School, Fort Detrick, Md., to determine his fitness for promotion. Before proceeding to New York City, Capt. Guthrie will report to the commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the physical examination and receive his commission.

Capt. Clarence H. Knight, Corps of Engineers, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed May 1, vice Maj. Roderic P. O'Connor, Medical Corps, resigned.

Capt. William L. Guthrie, Corps of Engineers, will report to Col. William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, president of the examining board at the Army Medical School, Fort Detrick, Md., to determine his fitness for promotion. Before proceeding to New York City, Capt. Guthrie will report to the commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the physical examination and receive his commission.

Capt. Clarence H. Knight, Corps of Engineers, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed May 1, vice Maj. Roderic P. O'Connor, Medical Corps, resigned.

Capt. William L. Guthrie, Corps of Engineers, will report to Col. William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, president of the examining board at the Army Medical School, Fort Detrick, Md., to determine his fitness for promotion. Before proceeding to New York City, Capt. Guthrie will report to the commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the physical examination and receive his commission.

Capt. Clarence H. Knight, Corps of Engineers, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed May 1, vice Maj. Roderic P. O'Connor, Medical Corps, resigned.

Capt. William L. Guthrie, Corps of Engineers, will report to Col. William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, president of the examining board at the Army Medical School, Fort Detrick, Md., to determine his fitness for promotion. Before proceeding to New York City, Capt. Guthrie will report to the commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the physical examination and receive his commission.

Capt. Clarence H. Knight, Corps of Engineers, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed May 1, vice Maj. Roderic P. O'Connor, Medical Corps, resigned.

Capt. William L. Guthrie, Corps of Engineers, will report to Col. William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, president of the examining board at the Army Medical School, Fort Detrick, Md., to determine his fitness for promotion. Before proceeding to New York City, Capt. Guthrie will report to the commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the physical examination and receive his commission.

Capt. Clarence H. Knight, Corps of Engineers, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed May 1, vice Maj. Roderic P. O'Connor, Medical Corps, resigned.

Capt. William L. Guthrie, Corps of Engineers, will report to Col. William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, president of the examining board at the Army Medical School, Fort Detrick, Md., to determine his fitness for promotion. Before proceeding to New York City, Capt. Guthrie will report to the commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the physical examination and receive his commission.

Capt. Clarence H. Knight, Corps of Engineers, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed May 1, vice Maj. Roderic P. O'Connor, Medical Corps, resigned.

Capt. William L. Guthrie, Corps of Engineers, will report to Col. William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, president of the examining board at the Army Medical School, Fort Detrick, Md., to determine his fitness for promotion. Before proceeding to New York City, Capt. Guthrie will report to the commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the physical examination and receive his commission.

Capt. Clarence H. Knight, Corps of Engineers, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed May 1, vice Maj. Roderic P. O'Connor, Medical Corps, resigned.

Capt. William L. Guthrie, Corps of Engineers, will report to Col. William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, president of the examining board at the Army Medical School, Fort Detrick, Md., to determine his fitness for promotion. Before proceeding to New York City, Capt. Guthrie will report to the commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the physical examination and receive his commission.

Capt. Clarence H. Knight, Corps of Engineers, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed May 1, vice Maj. Roderic P. O'Connor, Medical Corps, resigned.

Capt. William L. Guthrie, Corps of Engineers, will report to Col. William M. Black, Corps of Engineers, president of the examining board at the Army Medical School, Fort Detrick, Md., to determine his fitness for promotion.